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If our filends who favor us with manuscripts for public with to bare referred articles returned. Only must in all easi send though for that purpose.

An Appeal to the Solid South.

There are some Southern States whose Democrats regard GROVER CLEVELAND with aversion, and have proclaimed beforehand a settled purpose to carry this feeling into the election, so far even as to support the candidates of the Farmers' Alliance or the People's party, or whatever name the combination may finally assume. Of these States South Carolina is perhaps the most zeadous and the most pronounced.

Now we appeal to South Carolina and to all those Southern Democrats of other States who cherish the same feeling and contemplate the same course of conduct, to reflect on what is before them, to pause, to postpone the satisfaction of their first manly impulse, and to sacrifice to the public safety and well being their present convictions and purposes of political duty. The cause they propose to adopt leads to the overthrow of the Democracy and the victory of the Republicans in the Presidential election. To take any State of the South away from the Democratic strength in November, will be to add immensely to the prospect of electing Hannison. electoral vote that is deducted from the Democratic aggregate is so much power bestowed directly or indirectly upon the party of Negro Domination in the South, and of Force bill interference in our elections everywhere. Is such a result as that to be promoted by the Democrney of South Carolina? Is it not better, far better, to go up and vote for Mr. CLEVE-LAND, like men who know what they are doing and mean to do it, like men determined to make every effort for his election as the sure means of nullifying and crushing out the Republican Force bill conspiracy?

We appeal to the dissatisfied, the impassioned Southern Democrats as men and patriots. We pray them to meditate on these things and to art with boldness and decision. The circumstances which enspare us are most strange and peculiar. The scheme of Negro Domination in the Southern States is a favorite idea with President Harrison. Many of his followers and promoters have embraced it with fanaticism equal to his own. Ho is running the campaign himself more than any candidate ever did before. Every Republican who is nominated for Congress will be pledged to the odious measure. To resist it there is no method more hopeful or more encouraging than that we are now contending for. Let there be no Southern Democrats in any third party; and let all unitedly stand by the ticket nominated at Chicago!

Bourke Cockran's Two Speeches.

We print to-day in full the speech which the Hou. W. BOURKE COCKRAN, as spokesman for the New York delegates, pronounced in the Chicago Wigwam just before the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND. We have received many requests to put on record the exact words with which this wonderful orator enchanted all whose privilege it was to hear him; alike those who shared his sentiments and those who hated them. The publication has been delayed until now in order that the text of the speech might be revised by Mr. Cocknan himself, and thus go to the public in its final and author-Itative form.

It is a masterpiece of the orator's art: Genius and fearless loyalty speaking the

At a quarter before four o'clock on that same morning, the same orator again claimed the attention of the Convention. which meanwhile had nominated Mr. CLEVE-LAND as its candidate for President by more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

Mr. Cocknan's second speech also has its place in political history. "Mr. Chairman," he said, when the vote had been announced, "in behalf of New York its delegation pledges absolute submission."

The Cleveland Protectionist Plank.

We advise every Democrat to read the Courier-Journal's spirited account of the way in which the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON, frankest and gallantest of free traders. attacked and demolished the protectionist plank in the Democratic platform, as proposed and favored by Mr. CLEVELAND's friends in the Convention.

The lesson of this important event is obvious. The Convention divided itself into two parties. One party, led by Mr. WAT-Truson in person, the inveterate champion of uncompromising free trade, desired a resolution which should express their extreme notions on the subject of the tariff. The other party, led by Mr. CLEVELAND's campaign managers, and representing Mr. CLEVELAND'S personal wishes, resisted this movement of political recklessness and folly. They wanted a platform on which every Democrat who believes in protection could stand; a platform on which such a Democrat as the late SAMUEL J. RANDALL might have stood.

This was Mr. CLEVELAND's programme for the canvass; there can be no doubt of that. And the evidence thus afforded of his good sense and political discernment is of a very encouraging character.

Mr. Wattenson's flery attack on the CLEVELAND protectionist platform prevailed. Mr. Warrenson and the free trade ex tremists carried their point. Protection was knocked out of the platform and free trade was inserted therein. Mr. CLEVELAND'S SO. gacious and prudent intentions were thwart ed by men who now go so far as to accuse him and his trusted lieutenants of treach-

ery to the cause of tariff reform. But the net result of this astonishing en counter counts for the Democratic cause. It exhibits Mr. CLEVELAND, not as the wild extremist and theorist which his Mugwump fool friends have believed him to be, but as a candidate holding moderate, reasonable and practical views on the tariff. It also goes to show that the question of protection and free trade cannot be the determining factor in this year's contest. For there is nearly, if not quite, as much conflict between the Watterson tariff plank as adopted and the CLEVELAND tariff plank as rejected, as there is between free trade and protection.

A canvass with the tariff for its chief issue would either stuitify the platform or stultify the candidate. Fortunately, the way is now clear for a united, aggressive, and victorious assault, by all the Democrets

gramme of the Republican candidate and its immeasurable consequences of national disaster and revolution.

Commissioners of Record.

It is rumored that his Honor the Mayor intends appointing in a few days the Commissioners of Record, under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, for the purpose of indexing upon the block system the old records in the offices of the Register and the County Clerk, and the arrears of taxes, assessments, and water rents in the Departments of Finance and Public Works.

We have heretofore deprecated such appointments as unwiscand improper, setting up an extravagant Board of Commissioners and imposing a wasteful expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and probably millions of dollars upon a scheme quite impracticable and useless in many respects, and we now trust that the Mayor will take heed in this matter and not make the appointment of these so-called Commissioners of Record before investigating and understanding the subject fully. The law authorizing their appointment is permissive only, and not mandatory. Make haste slowly is a maxim of wisdom.

The Pleasures of Life in Chicago.

It rained in Chicago last Thursday. The rain was a mere episode in the monotony of discomfort which surrounds that unfortunate town, but its effects would strike dwellers in really habitable places with terror. A large number of restaurants were flooded, and the fire engines had to be called in to pump out the waters whose gracious reck is still evident. That renowned Chicago institution, the Boston Oyster House, was among the sufferers. There, and in many other of the feeding holes of the town, the waiters passed a customerless day in sweeping out the water, the dirty water, of course None other falls or rises in that region. The clouds run over with filthy torrents, the sewers carry the filthy torrents to every man's kitchen and throat.

The stone quarries and brickyards are flooded and full. "If it should not rain again from now till Sept. 1," says a wealthy brickmaker, "the brick market would not be relieved before October." The rain of Thursday was only a strenuous spirt, a waterspout in an ocean. "Long-continued rain," says the Chicago Tribune, has brought the building trades to a standstill. All over the city are thousands of basement excavations filled with water and thousands of half-built structures waiting for the weather to change for the better to enable work to proceed. This has been the condition for weeks and weeks, and no improvement can be expected until dry weather prevails. Operations of brick manufacturers and building contractors are in fact paralyzed."

The railway mail service was greatly in-terfered with, "laid out," as the Tribune frankly says. The railroad tracks were under water: many trains had to be abandoned; the fires in the engines were put out. The current in the harbor was so strong that navigation was extremely dangerous. Tugs didn't dare to go to the assistance of more helpless craft. The loss by delay was great, "\$150,000 on the South Branch alone." A characteristic fragrance is detected in this incident: "About noon yesterday the current brought down great masses of black stuff which floated on the surface and had the appearance of coal tar, which filled the atmosphere with gas, and the opinion was freely expressed that the gas companies were emptying their vats of refuse into the river while the current was running. The main river was full of it during the afternoon, and vessels and steamers were all fouled up with the pasty In the suburbs the inhabitants stuff." floated about on the wooden sidewalks or other boats and rafts. We are indebted to the same faithful authority, the Chicago Tribune, for a description of these watery suburban wastes:

"Almost all the small places included within a bel fifteen miles wide, and extending at each end nearly to the lake, are entirely under water as a result of Thursday's heavy rainfall. On the north, at Evanston nd Lake Forest, and on the south, at South Chicago an niong the Calumet and Despiaines rivers, where there is an opportunity for drainage, the conditions are no juite so bad, but further west it was almost impossible or business men to get to and from their homes all day yesterday. In the morning before they came into the city they took the precaution to tie everything, fences, sidewalks, sheds, and stepping blocks, to trees and posts with heavy rope.

"The township of Cicero probably fared the worst of he outlying districts. Within its four boundaries here was practically but one dry spot yesterday morn ng, and that was the south part of Oak Park. Th people who have the good fortune to live on this latter has Ararat are all congratulating themselves are enling out supplies to their neighbors on floating idewalks. The entire distance between Oak Park an Austin presents the appearance of a lake. What three lays ago were streets were yesterday rapidly flowing streams, carrying along cedar paying blocks, side valks, fences, and everything else that would floa-The electric cars were tied up the greater part of th day and their place was taken by small boys on raft who paddled people about and ran errands at their ow prices. All the basements in that section are flooded. "In Moreland, Ridgeland, and East Oak Park who little business was being done yesterday was carrie on by means of rafts. Water varying from one to two leet in depth covered everything. Business men re turning from the city stood upon the platforms of the railroad stations and shouted and gesticulated unti-some neighbor or friend out paddling about on a sec tion of aldewalk took pity on them and ferried then up to their front porches. Children in numbers legion and of ages varying from 7 to 15 years spinshed about and floated around on improvised rafts. Bouleva.d street at Oak Park was blocked with these floating at fairs, and each one was piloted by a small boy ou taking his father to the station or doing the marketing for the family. Women were standing on the porches shouting back and forth, and all sectned to enjoy th

novel situation in spite of its disagreeable features." Enjoyment of the novel situation is greatly promoted by the fact that " with cellars, basements, cesspools, and drains filled with stagnant water, and with a hot summer sun beating down upon the damp ground, there is great danger of an epidemic of typhoid or malarial fevers." The rotten sewer pipes broke. The sidewalks swam about in the flood.

Meanwhile, "river sewage is pouring akeward at the rate of 500,000 cubic feet a minute, and the disease-laden water is being pumped through the mains." Chicago is practically uninhabitable.

Signor Crispi on the Italian Situation. It is well known on both sides of the Atlantic that the fundamental difficulty with which Italian Ministers have to grapple is financial. This is a matter of pub-

lished figures. The budget for the fiscal year 1892-93 shows a defleit of \$9,200,000, and that for the following twelvementh \$13,-000,000. This deficit would, of course, disappear, if the Italian armament were reduced; and, consequently, the current opinion is that the resources of the coun try are overtaxed by the outlay on military and naval preparations rendered necessary by the alliance of King HUMBERT's kingdom with Germany and Austria. This opinion ex-Prime Minister Crisp

endeavors to refute in the July number of the North American Reciew by asserting, first, that the existing armament is smaller than it ought to be for purely defensive purposes, even if Italy were politically isolated; and, secondly, that relatively to population it is smaller than that maintained all along the line, upon the Force bill pro- in any neighboring State. To the first as-

sertion we may reply that, if it be true that an armament, which Italy cannot support without a delicit, is nevertheless too feeble for self-defence against wanton aggression. then sho is still, what she was in the past, the most unfortunate of countries. But who would attack her if she insisted on maintaining a strict neutrality between France on the one hand and Germany on the other France certainly would not do it, nor could aggression be feared from Austria, haunted as she is by the fear of a Russian demonstration in southeastern Europe. The first assertion, therefore, of the ex-Prime Minister must be taken with a grain of salt. On the other hand, Signor Crispi finds it easy to prove that the Ital-ian army, whether needlessly large or not, is not large compared with the milltary power of its neighbors. France, for instance, can mobilize in case of war 3,060,-000 mep, and Austria 1,900,000. Switzerland, whose neutrality is guaranteed by all European States, and which has a population of only 3,000,000 souls, can mobilize 200,000 men, besides the landsturm, which numbers 200,000 more, and which can be levied whenever the defence of the national territory demands lt. Compared with Switzerland on the score of population, Italy should be able to mobilize 4,200,000 men, whereas, as a matter of fact, only 1,200,000 are available for the purpose. Then, again, Signor CRISPI shows that Italy spends less on her army per head of the population than is expended in many other European countries. Thus, even in 1888-9, the most burdensome year. the military expenses of Italy amounted to only \$3.60 per head of the population, while they were \$4 in Germany. \$4.20 for Great Britain, and \$5 for France.

But, of course, it is fallacious to compare the sum laid out on an army with population alone. One must look also at a country's wealth. France can spend more per head on her armament than Italy, yet not feel it, because she is far richer. The really interesting and effective feature of Signor CRISPI's article in the North American Revice is his demonstration that Italy is steadily acquiring wealth, and that even now her military burden could easily be borne, but for the large amount of money still annually required to complete the means of intercommunication essential to the consolidation of the kingdom. To take the first point first, we learn that the production of cereals in Italy has increased about 30 per cent. since 1862, and that of wine 50 per cent. The amount of Italian textile products exported in 1891 was 50 per cent. greater than it was four years before. We may add that the international commerce of Italy, which in 1861 had an aggrerate value (imports and exports) of \$281,000. 000, is now valued at \$400,000,000. Wages have advanced in proportion to increased production. The savings, also, of the working people are far larger than they used to Thus the aggregate deposits in savings banks, which were less than \$100,000,000 in

1872, reached \$357,000,000 in 1889. These facts certainly bear witness to notable expansion of Italy's financial resources, and they lead us to credit Signor CRISPI'S statement that her present military burden will not be felt after the facilities for intercommunication have been completed, and have borne their natural fruit in the stimulation of industries. From one point of view it is unfair to compare Italy with her neighbors, and especially with France. When the greater part of the peninsula was ostensibly unified under Victor EMANUEL, an immense amount of money was required for the construction of roads. railways, and telegraphs in order to render the unity a real one. There were only a few railroads, and they served only for strat egic purposes. Telegraphs were confined to the large cities; the common roads were worthy of the last century rather than of this: the ports were inadequate to the interests of commerce. In Naples and Sicily there were no schools, elementary or secondary, except those maintained by the priests. All such fundamental requirements of civilization had to be supplied by the State, and the State is still engaged in this essential function. How much it has accomplished may be exemplified by two facts, namely, that the number of miles of railway in Italy is six times greater than it was in 1861, and that brigandage after flourishing for centuries has been almost

rooted out of the kingdom of Naples. It is impossible for those familiar with the state of things in Italy thirty years ago not to feel a keen sympathy with the Italian Government in its herculean task of performing in a generation the civilizing work which in other countries has required at least a century. The results are marvellous, and no doubt the future will demonstrate that they are well worth all that they have cost. So much the more deplorable does it seem that at a juncture when every available dollar is needed for the unifying and civilizing of the country, so large a fraction of Italy's fiscal receipts should, in the judgment of so well informed a patriot as Signor CRISPI, be needed for the main tenance of her military force.

The talk of a union between the Prohibi tionist party and the People's party is not grounded upon information. The Prohibition st leaders are certainly ready for union, but only upon condition that the People's party ac cept their platform and candidates, just as the People's party is ready for union upon con dition that the Prohibitionists accept its platform and candidates. But that each party i wholly opposed to the principles of the other has been made manifest. The Prohibitionist tried to get their chief plank into the People' platform at the February conference, but their representatives were not even granted a hear ever in the conference. The Prohibitionist and as much chance of getting their plank into the Republican or the Democratic platform as they will have of getting it into the platform that is to be adopted by the l'eople's Conven tion, while assuredly there will not be a singl plank of the People's party in the Prohibition platform.

There are sure to be at least four parties in the Presidential election, and it now seem that there is to be a fifth party if the regular Socialists can find anywhere an eligible candi date who will accept their nomination. Thes Socialists, who polled 14.651 votes in this State for their nominee in the Gubernatoria election of last year, will surely be able to find a Presidential candidate someh

The Socialists who want to nominate Socialist candidate for the Presidency are in plight. Their first difficulty lies in the fact that the Socialist platform calls for the abo lition of the office of President, and therefore the platform must be smashed before a car didate can be put up. The sophists of the party, however, argue that as the Presidence cannot be abolished until a bill for its abolition is signed by the President, it is necessary to put up a Presidential candidate pledged to maintain that plank of the platform which must be knocked out before he can be nominated! This is fun in complexity. It is too funny. Even the Athenian sophists of ancien times would have split their sides with laugh ter if they had been "held up" in any of th outlying ravines till they gave an answer to such comical sophistry as this. The real; serious Socialists ought to floor these hum bugs with the anti-Presidential plank of the platform.

Their second difficulty lies in the fact that

an eligible candidate for the Presidency who will accept the Socialist nomination cannot be found in the country. There never before was a party in the United States that could not find in its ranks plenty of men ready to become Presidential candidates: Yes, more men than the party sould shake a stick at. Here at last is a party that looks like "Japuer in search of a father." It is a novelty in American politics. Why, the old anti-Masonic party found a respectable Presidential candidate sixty years ago in Wint of Maryland, and the old Know-Nothing party of 1856 found one in Fillmore of New York; and we have never till now had party that was in any lack of candidates. At this time nearly every Populite in the Poople's party is more than willing be nominated for President, and there is a perfect rush of candidates for the Presidential nomination of the Prohibition party at its Convention in Cincinnati this week. But here are the doleful Socialists vainly searching the United States for an eligible candidate who will accept their nomination.

What in the name of Mother Goose are they to do? Let us help them out. In the first place, it is evident that they must smash their platform before making a nomination. ondly, after it is smashed, let them set Citizen TRAIN on top of it.

By the practice of journalism a man rups the risk of becoming wedded to cheap finish.—R. L. Sterenon in "Across the Plains."

Not by the practice of the right kind of journalism, Mr. STEVENSON, That kind requires good finish, or rather, truly, it requires the very best. It requires solid knowledge, just thought, sound reasoning, logical method, elegant style, a comprehensive vocabulary, the correct use of words, and that kind of finish which the ancient Greek critics called curythmy. The finish of the right kind of journalism. Brother STEVENSON, is perfection.

nalists who may be said to have "become wedded to cheap finish," though really this expression of Stevenson is very clumsy, very absurd, and wholly unworthy of a finished writer, or of any writer who knows what finish consists of, or who has any apprehension whatever of the deleate art of finishing, or who has in him the stuff of which a genuine finisher is made. But we can tell Mr. STEVENson that those of our journalists who are wedded to cheap finish"--abominable phrase, Stevenson!-do not obtain the admiration or the esteem of the critical readers who abound in the intelligent community of New York.

There are several of our contemporaries that might be benefited by studying Mr. STEvenson's remark, though not by imitating its unfinished style.

If the Prohibitionists now in Convention want a "logical candidate" for the Presidency. they ought to nominate that popular New Yorker, whose name is a household word everywhere, and is even more familiar to women than to men. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST. He is the pattern Prohibitionist of the country. He is a veteran in the cause. He practises the cause. He has been bled for the cause. He as made speeches for it. He has stood up for tthrough thick and thin. He has run for petty offices in its interest. He has been faithful to it straight along from 'way back. He is, in every way, the logical candidate. Above all, he is a New Yorker-glorious fact! He has seven rivals for the nomination. BIDWELL of California, STEWART of Ohio, DICKIE of Michigan, RITTER of Indiana, Cushing of Maine, Briggs of Pennsylvania, and KELLY of Tennessee: but there is not one of them all who amounts to shucks when compared with Brother DEMOREST.

Distances.

Then there are at least a dozen dark horses standing in the background, including Sr. JOHN, who says he doesn't want the nomination-look out for him!-nnd Bascom and WARDWELL, both of whom need watching.

The Prohibitionists are not to be laughed at n a close election. They had a Presidential candidate named Fisk four years ago, who colled in this State 30,231 votes, and in the whole country very nearly a quarter of a million. We cannot tell what they will do this year if, in making a nomination, they select the logical candidate, DEMOREST of New York, the pattern Prohibitionist.

The Scotch are on the rampage, or at least the Scottish Home Rule Union is. This Inion, which is a powerful and patriotic thing, has "promulgated a remonstrance against the domineering pretensions of the English." The Scotch have a grievance, and this is not the first time that it has been heard of. The grievance is that the English apply the name of "England" to all Britain. neluding Scotland, which is the country Scotchmen, not Englishmen, the native country of Scotchmen who have whipped the contumpelous English on a hundred battletleble and who united with England only after they had set a Scotch King over the English on the British throne. The remonstrance promulgated by the Union reminds the English of some historical facts that constitute at once the glory of Scotland and the shame of England. The Scotch were not denationalized by the union of Scotland with England. By trying to merge Scotland in England the English nullify history, violate a solemn treaty, perpetrate a deliberate wrong, and rob the Scotch of their proud birthright. Thus the remontrance goes on, growing hotter and hotter The Scotch will not permit their country to be called a part of England, nor will they remain quiet while Englishmen speak of them as English. Scotland is the land of the thistle. the kilt, the claymore, the eagle's feather, and the haggis-let Englishmen beware! Scotland s British, not English. The Scotch national ity still exists, as it has existed for ages. proud as The BRUCE on the field of Bannockburn, where the English took to their heels after fertilizing Scotland with their gore.

"Who built up the British empire? What was ondition at the time of the union ! Save a few islands in the West Indies and the plantations in North Ame ea, which were afterward lost through criminal fol here were few possessions. The rise of the empir dates from the union. Our Highland regiments, which have fought so valiantly in every part of the world, did so to maintain the honor, not of England, but of the United Kingdom. Go where you may and you will find scotamen occupying foremost places and doing mor than their proportionate share in adding to the dignity and lustre of the British name. Why, then, insuit Scot and by speaking of Britain as England, ignoring Scot land and what she has done?"

The victories won by Scotch regiments are claimed by the English, and the great men of cotland are called English. "Britons we are. but Englishmen never !" Truly, Scotland is on the rampage. The

domineering English can't domineer in old In betting on the Presidential election lon't put up more money than you will be able to spare next November, and don't be too

can tell for sure how things will go in this election, and the man who doesn't bet on it is safer than the man who does. Col. Eugene Field as a Participant and a Observer.

sure that you won't lose all you bet. Nobedy

From the Chicago News-Record. If we are a trifle hearse this morning it is because we have been cheering so justily for the Hon. Whitela

They must be depending upon Adlat E. Stevenson The Tribute of an Eyewitness. From the Chicago Neur-Record.

Three cheers for William C. Whitney! He is a corker from Corkerville, Corker county. What a corking President be would make!

> Correctly Informed. understand that you and Nellie are marrie

She—I understand that you and some and happy, and happy, He—Yes; that is, she's happy and I'm married. Two Minds of Old Age. From the Atchison Daily Globe. The old age we are taught to reverence never dyes t HOW THE TARIFF PLANK WAS CHANGED AT CHICAGO.

nry Watterson's Great Achievement as Reported by His Own Newspaper.

From the Louisvilla Courier-Journal, CHICAGO, June 22.—When the Courier-Journa correspondent wired last night that the tariff uestion was about settled in the Democratic Convention he made a mistake. But when he told you that there were some of the representatives of the painted harlot of protection apon the Democratic Committee on Resolutions, he knew what he was talking about, as the great fight in the Convention this evening delogates all day that the tariff plank, as reported from the sub-committee, was a straddle like the one of 1884. It was also rumored that the plank had the sanction of Grover Cleveland, and that it was the intention of his four ex-Cabinet officers, Whitney, Vilas, Bayard, and Dickinson, to force it through the Conrention, through the influence of the great Cleveland strength in the Convention.

Mr. Watterson was not in the Convention but in his rooms at the Palmer, where he was found early in the afternoon and told the devilment that was up. He sent for Mr. Me-Kenzie and had a conference with him, and, when the Convention met, Mr. Watterson was in his seat with the Kentucky delegation.

C. H. Jones of Missouri, an obscure man tee, and after a tedious delay presented the report of the committee and said that after it was read he would move its adoption under the previous question. As it will be seen later, the Convention had something to say about

Senator Vilas read the platform in a remarkably clear, strong, and full voice, and when he sung out the sentence "from Madison to Cleveland" the Cleveland evelone struck the Convention with the fury of all the living wind of this hall, and for twenty minutes the hourse Cleveland roar split through the building. Finally, order was restored and Senator Vilas proceeded with the reading of the platform. When he reached the tariff plank, instead of a shout of approval from the delegates, it was received with astonishment and silence. It was a weak and avowed straddle, and there was not a Democrat in the hall that did not

know it. Senator Vilas had no sooner concluded than game Larry Neal of Ohio mounted the platform and, in a ringing voice, deflantly denounced the cowardly straddle and presented a plain, single, and true Democratic plank or he taciff as a substitute for the straddle. He also made a manly and vigorous speech in favor of the substitute, and was loudly

When he concluded there were loud cries for Watterson!" "Watterson!" from every part of the immense and magnificent audience. Men stood up in their chairs and yelled for the noble champion of tariff reform, and ladies waved their fans and handkerchiefs at the Kentucky delegation.

Henry Watterson was eager and ready for the fray. It was the fight of his life, to which his victory in the Kentucky Convention of last May was not a circumstance. As he walked from his delegation to the rostrum, genuine and ringing cheers greeted him. The Convention felt in its heart that the cause of tariff re form was about to be slaughtered, butchered, and foully stabbed to death in the house of its friends, and it was left for lienry Watterson to come to the rescue of the dearest principle to Democratic hearts and bear the banner of a tariff for revenue only again boldly to the front. As the young Hercules of Democracy stood on the platform waiting for the cheers to subside, he presented the appearance of a lion eager to jump on its prev. He faced 20,000 people, all eyes upon him. He knew whom he had to deal with; he knew that Cleveland himsell was back of the assault upon tariff reform. which had been made by Cleveland's own lieutenants in the Convention. He knew that the fight he had to make was an unequal one, and that the only friend he had against the great Cleveland machine in the Convention was public of inion and the convictions of the delegates who had the courage to express them. But "twice is be armed who bath his quarrel just." When he had the memorable platform of 1876 read the Convention again burst forth

in a cheor. Then Henry Watterson made the short brief speech of his life, and hurled volley after volley of hot shot with lightning-like rapidity at the ring of robber barons who had dared to descerate a Domocratic temple by bringing in a Republican doctrine. There was not a Democrat present that did not know that the little giant from Kentucky was telling the truth and telling it in burning words that sunk deep into the minds of his listeners.

When he concluded his ten minutes' cutting and argumentative remarks the whole Con vention knew that he had won his case and

saved the day. Senator Vilas attempted to answer Mr. Watterson, but made a weak and lame effort. At this juncture the Platform Committee agreed to accept the amendment. This announcement was made with a tremendous yell of approval. This did not satisfy Mr. Watterson. He strode to the front of the platform and wanted to know distinctly from the Chair whether the substitute of the gentleman from Ohio was to take the place of the committee report on the tariff or was it to be tacked on to the tail. The Chairman said that the committee had agreed to the substitute as an addition to the tariff plank. Loud cries of 'No. no" filled the building and the roll of States was called to vote for the substitute the Democratic tariff reform substitute to the Republican protection plank.

The ballot resulted in 504 for the Democrats

and 330 for the Republicans. The announcement was greeted with the wildest applause. Three cheers were given for Henry Watterson and three cheers more for Larry Neal, and for several minutes the great mass of people cheered and yelled and yelled and cheered. Some of the tariff reform States were shame fully misrepresented by the votes of their delegations. It was brutal and cowardly in Indiana to divide its vote on a question between protection and tariff reform. There is no division in Indiana on the question, and none enew it better than the delegation here. If the vote was given to help Gray in his candidacy for the Vice-Presidency it was more cowardly still, and I opine that it will do that gentleman's interest more harm than good. l'ennessee was also voted for protection, as was Wisconsin and other strong tariff reform Western States. New York State stood solld for tariff reform, while Pennsylvania voted as usual for protection. This led Delegate Owens from Kentucky to remark that New York was still Democratic and Pennsylvania

still Republican. Whitney, Vilas, and Bayard looked dazed at he result, and little Jones of the committee was the sickest-looking man I ever saw. He edits what has been called heretofore a strong tariff-reform paper, printed in St. Louis, but he will have trouble in the future in making the tariff-reform editorials consistent with the protection straddle he tried to force on the naional Democracy. His own State gave him dreadful black eye, voting solidly against him. But it is all right now. The straddlers were beaten at their own game, though they dealt the cards and stacked them. It is the last time they will attempt to play double with the honest Democracy.

After what occurred to-night, set on foot by

the friends of Grover Cleveland. which sulted in their disaster. I feel satisfied that if the Convention had had another day without making the nomination the ex-President would have been beaten, as he richly deserved to be. This is not the first time Cleveland has stempted a straddle on the tariff question. and the magnificent Democratic victory to night should be a lesson to him and his many

And where stood Henry Watterson? Not on the Platform Committee, but on the floor among the boys in the trenches; but you bet he got on the committee, and with both feet, when the occasion required that he should resent the stinging insult to the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform.

O. O. S. THE CARROUSEL BUSINESS.

Strike of Men Who Turn Out Horses

There is a strike in the factory of the New York Carrousel Company, at 234, 230, and 238 Kent avenue. Williamsburgh. Early on Monday morning of last week two of the wood carvers, the strikers say, came into the factory a few minutes late, and found their benches occupied by new men. They were told that they couldn't go to work that day, but might come around on Tuesday. Then all the other carvers in the place put on their coats and walked out.

We work on piecework," said a striker, "We get \$4 for every horse we make, but we don't get paid for a horse that is not complete. The week ends Friday night, and if a man has four horses completed then he gets \$16 wages. But owing to Manager Dare's practice of putting extra men at the benches of the regulars, the latter are often put in very hard straits for money. In making the borses a nan would begin by making four heads on man would begin by making four heads on Monday, and then working on the bodies on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday he'd put on the cars and legs and work at the finishing of them. But suppose he had his four horses all ready, with the exception of the legs, on Thursday pight. Friday morning hed got down to the shop, say, two minutes lafe. He would find another man in his place. That week he wouldn't get a cent of wares, because he wouldn't be allowed to finish his four horses."

week he wouldn't get a cent of wares, because he wouldn't be allowed to finish his four horses."

William Menken, who is managing the strike on behalf of the men, said: "The carrousel business is monopolized by few persons. The manufacturers get good prices, asking all the way from \$500 to \$4,000 for them. An ordinary picnic ground carrousel thirty feet in diameter, one that seats thirty-two fiders, costs \$1,000. Such a carrousel has eight twelve-inch horses, a lion, an elephant, a camel, a reindeer, two donkeys, two double-seat dragon charlots, and ten ten-inch horses. The manufacturers make a big profit and pay small wages. In the first place the workmen get \$4 for every horse they turn out; they get \$10 apiece for lions, but r man can turn out only one lion a week. Elephants are even worse than lions for you can scarcely make a ponding money turning out elephants. They pay pretty fair prices for camels, \$7 apiece, for a good workman can make three camein a week. A fellow can make as many donkeys as he can horses, and the prices paid for them run about the same. Some men prefer towork on donkeys, but the majority would rather turn out the ordinary every-day horse for \$4. As for reindeer, the prices paid for turning them out might suit a single man, but a married man could never support a wife on them. He couldn't carn over \$8 per week making deer, while he might make all the way from \$12 to \$24 on horses. In conclusion let me say that the strikers will never go lack to the carrousel factory unless Mr. Daro changes his ruic." Manager Dare says in effect merely that the strike is an outrage.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BLOCKED. Four Republican Aldermen Sulking Unantmounty.

The four Republican members of the Board f Aldermen succeeded pretty effectually in blocking necessary municipal legislation at yesterday's meeting by refusing to vote affirmatively on the passage of " General orders." I'wenty affirmative votes are necessary to the passage of any resolution requiring the expenditure of money.

The trouble arose from an attack made by Vice-President Noman on Alderman School, the Republican member from the Twentythird ward, because he had refused to yote for

third ward, because he had refused to yote for a resolution to repave 120th street with asphalt. Alderman School said he was willing to yote for such improvements when he could see a new asphalt pavement in the annexed district. His resolutions for new pavements, he said, were always defeated.

After this tilt every general order called up by a Tammany Hall member of the Board was defeated. Aldermen Cowie, Morris, and Van Cott uniting with Alderman School in votting against them. President Arnold deprecated the personal feeling which was manifested by the members, but was unable to bring the objectors to torms, and the Board adjourned.

The Board directed the closing next Saturday of all city departments, which are not required by law to be kept open. This was done with a view to giving public officials three full holidays.

THE BLIND CHAPLAIN WAS ABSENT, to Representative Mckinney of New Hamp-

shire Led the House in Prayer. WASHINGTON, June 28.-Representative Me-Kinney of New Hampshire offered the opening prayer in the House of Representatives this morning, in the absence of the famous blind chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Milbarn. Speaker Crisp waited until two minutes past noon, expecting the blind chaplain or a substitute to arrive. but, as neither came, he directed a page to request Mr. McKinney to come to the desk The Breaker then informed the member from New Hampsbire that the chaplain was absent, and added that he believed he (McKinney) was a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel. "Yes," replied Mr. McKinney, modestly, "Will you lead us in prayer this morning?" con-tinued speaker Crisp, after which he made the

novel announcement.

It was a regular orthodox Methodist prayer, and lacked the crisp, newsy features which characterize the exhortations of the bilind preacher. The prayers of Dr. Milburn were so personal to members during the Fifty-first Congress that Speaker Reed was obliged to request him to modify them. Subsequently Mr. Reed, commenting upon the tartness of the blind chapitan's prayers, said:

"He has the wonderful faculty of telling the Lord all the news."

NEW MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

The Hamburg Line Will Send its Crack Ships to Gibrattar During the Win'er.

The Hamburg-American line announced yesterday through its passenger agent at this port, Mr. Emil Boas, that it will enter into competition with the North German Lloyd line in winter Mediterranean service. It will put in winter Mediterranean service. It will put its crack twin-serew vessels, the Faerst Bismarek, the Normannia the Augusta Victoria, and the Calumbia on the new route. The first steamer to sail from New York will be the Fuerst Bismarek, which holds the record to Southampton. She will leave on Nov. 17 for Gibraitar, Genoa, and Naples.

Passengers to Spain, France, Italy, and all the Eastern countries will by this route avoid the rough passage which may be expected over the north Atlantic in winter. They will also save themselves the tediousness of long railroad journeys and the annovance of Custom House examinations at the frontiers.

PIGEONHOLES ALL EMPTIED.

Nothing but New Cases Now for the Dis-trict Attorney to Look After. The Extraordinary Grand Jury, which tegan ts sessions on May 23 with a view to aiding the regular Grand Jury in disposing of the accumulation of complaints in the pigeou holes of the District Attorney's office which had never been submitted to the regular Grand Jury (being mostly complaints of violations of the exclse and gambling laws, numbering, it was then said, nearly 4,000, was discharged from further service yesterday, in the your of tyer and Terminer, by Judge Ingraham. The triet Attorney Alcoll informed, the your last triet Attorney Meodi informed the court is he had no further business for the Extra dinary Grand Jury to do. He said that is had acted on 1.760 cases, and relieved the gostion in the District Attorney's office set it is now nossible to act upon every considerable to the hirry days, or perhaps less time. If the time it is made.

M'KAY GETS A JUDGMINT. The Court of Claims Awards Line \$115,117

on His Squardo t laim. After twenty-four years of confert with Congresses and Presidents and Lated States courts. Nathaniel McKay has at last secured a judgment for \$115,117 for a mensation for alterations made in the cota-ironelad monitor Squanda He claims for building the Nava-ender side-wheel steamer Asia wrecked on a reef on the Jan-yours ago. The judgment we Court of Claims, and the tester tion of the s additional Court of Claims, and the not crament may ap-

The Pulpit's New Departure. From Find

"Who is this new planter on Wall street, anyhow? Calls himself T Hopkins of sames. I don't think he's streight?"
High dear boy, den't in know that he is the Rev. Dr. Whimwham getting materials for his sermion on Gambling in Stocks.

Better Than a Wife Who Boes Washing. Promothe Indicampelia Journal. Hungry Higgins Please, Misics, kin you gimme 10 cents to help buy me a — "Drink" Prink". "Naw" A locamotive I see in the papers that a good locamotive arms \$100 a day."

An aggravating sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. D.
Jayne's Expectionat, an old time remedy for bronchial
and pulmonary adections.—Ade.

CANONS FOR THE CATHEDRAL

Suggestions for Its Scope and Government Presented to the Trustees.

The committee appointed by the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine to report upon the scope and plan of the new institution presented a preliminary report at a meeting of he trustees held yesterday at the See House in Lafayette place. The report was signed by Dr. William R. Huntington, Chairman of the committee, whose other members are: The Rev. Dr. Cady, the Rev. Dr. Greer, George McC, Miller, Stephen P. Nash, and James Roosevelt Roosevelt. The report dealt with the general object and scope of a great Episcopal cathedral in a diocese like that of New York, and laid down general principles to be observed in

planning it. The report says: "Architectural enthusiasm and civic pride may be counted upon to carry the enterprise to a certain point, but no further. If the Cathedrai of St. John the Divine expects to draw to itself large gifts from the people of New York its friends must persuade the people of New York that what the cathedral means is the propagation of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Five million dollars will not be forthcoming either for the sake of ernamenting the brow of Morningside Park with a magnificent structure of hammered stone or of providing

brow of Morningside Park with a magnificent structure of hammered stone or of providing a sumptuous abode for a college of titled ecclesiastics. Utility is the test question by which the whole thing will be tried.

"Useful, first of all, then, the enthodral will be expected to show fiself as a house of prayer. To his end provision must be made for the maintenance of a grand and uplifting service of worship. This means a staff of clergy competent to conduct such a service and a large thoroughly-drilled choir.

"The second requirement, that of missionary activity, may be best met by closely associating with the Bishop in the executive body his five archdeacons. These functionaries are at the head of missionary effort in their various jurisdictions, and are in a position to render the lishop the same sert of help that the members of his military family give to a general in the field. Especially would the Archdeacon of New York, charged as he is with the duty of administering our city missions, be servicible in this way. The missionaries also who minister to the various foreign populations of New York might very appropriately be put in charge of the national chapels which we heps to see clustered about the abset of the cathedral in its completed state. With dioce-an missions conducted from this strong central point we shall have far less complaint from struggling parishes that too much is expected of them in the way of caring for the spiritual destitution of their outlying neighberhoods. In a word the cathedral, instead of draining the missionary resources of the weaker parishes, will supplement and strengthen them.

"Thirdly, the various benevolent institutions of the diocese, as they have their com-

In a word the cathedral, instead of draining the missionary resources of the weaker parishes, will supplement and strengthen them.

"Thirdly, the various benevolent institutions of the diocese, as they have their common headship in the Bishop, so will they find their natural meeting place in his cathedral. In the case of the foromost of them all, St. Luke's Hospital, this affiliation is to be made evident to the eye by suffidings placed within a stone's throw of the church; and there would seem to be no reason why others should not share with St. Luke's the right of representation in the electoral body of the cathedral when this shall have been constituted.

"In the line of direct educational work not very much can be expected of a cathedral situated as ours will be. A diocesan library ought to be maintained and a school for choristers, but for more than these it is scarcely necessary that provision be made. As respects theological training, it must not be forgotten that New York is already the seat of a school of divinity which it would be both hopeless and foolish for any diocesan seminary to attempt to rival, and, as respects secular education, it is enough that Trinity School is already as closely linked to the cathedral as it need over be by the fact that the lighton of the diocese is ex-officio the head of both corporations. Should Trinity School ever see its way to establishing itself in the near neighborhood of the cathedral, the fact of its so doing would visibly emphasize an existing relation. There is, however, a method by which the friendship of the cathedral toward all forms of good learning might be made manifest, and that would be the giving to the President of Columbia College, the warden of St. Stephen's Annaudale, the lead muster of Trinity School, the warden of the training school for deaconesses, and the examining chaplains of the diocese, shares exofficis in the government of the institution.

"Last of all, the cathedral will have a distinct relation to sustain to the congregation habituall

vine."

The report was adopted, and on motion the committee was directed to draw up a formal constitution and canons for the cathedral organization. The question of determining the exact site of the cathedral was not brought up.

UPSET THE SMOKER.

A Rati Broke Just as the Beston Express Entered the Grand Cen ral Sta lon.

The smoking car of the Boston express of the Boston and Albany Railroad, running the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was upset just before entering the Grand Central station yesterday morning. No damage was done, and the dozen passengers ereaped with slight bruises The train consisted of eight cars. It was coming in from the night run from Boston and the engine had just been switched off, leaving the cars to roll into the train shed of their own momentum. Just at the throat of the yard, where all the Just at the throat of the yard, where all the in-coming tracks are squeezed into three for a few foet, a rail broke and upset the smoker, throwing it diagonally across the three tracks. It was 0.41 o'clock, and night express trains over all the Vanderbilt roads were arriving at intervals of about two minutes. These were landed in the main shed. At ten minutes after 8 o'clock the tracks were again clear, but considerable delias attended the tangle in the yard and affected the schodness for several hours afterward.

THE HARRISTING OCCIDENT.

Blame Fixed on an Inglover, a Brakeman, and a Signal Tower ! printer.

Hammshung, June 28. The Coroner's jury investigation of the re-entradroad disaster in this city close I at now to day, and this afternoon the jury removed the following verdiet: "First-We find that il, S. Hayes, the Steelton operator, was multy of gross neglect in if section of No. 2) to run on the allowing he first section had left the block ! between the Steelton and Dock street

The best M. Brown was guilty of the tang his duty as a flagman in the tangent of tange

LUCY DAWSON CALLS AGAIN

And Finds that Alice Has Re a Turned Over to the Gerry Seclety. Allce Dawson, the seventeen-year-old girl from Cleveland, who started out to find her sister and who turned up in Police Headquarters. was sent to the Gerry society yesterday. Before going she said to Sergeant Harley:

"I honestly don't know whether the girl who called last night is my sister or not. I went up stairs and thought and thought. Sometimes I fancied she was, and thon I decided she wasn't. I did pity her so when she cried. If she is my sister I will be seri of glad, because then I can keep her from crying."
Soon after the left tiend-punters Lucy Dawson, actress, of 47 West Twenty-sixth street, called again.
Cleopatra he liuza keeps the boarding house at 47 West Twenty-sixth street where Miss Dawson lives.

From Puck.

Lemomy.

Dawson lives.

Mrs. O'Hare—Futh, the antisgant job me man has, now Mrs. Medium. The anight watchman he is.
Mrs. Medium—And how in the wurrold do you call that an legal job. Mrs. o'Hare—My Mrs. o'Hare—My and the sleeps and day, and that saves his boord, and he works all night—an that saves his lodgin. Out in the Wide World. From Booklyn 14%. Bostess-What has become of Sandy Smoth, who

tood so high in your class."
Animum 5-00, he's inken orders.
Bristors, He so in the ministry, then?
Alumnus—No; in a restaurant. An Adequate Lica.

From Frank Ledit's Montely.

McPlanagen (who has travelled)-Watter, were yet Watter-No. sor; but O're seen a'many dhrawmid av it.